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"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES."

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MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

From the Baptist Missionary Magazine for November.

GREECE.

JOURNAL OF MR. LOVE.

Tour in Greece and Turkey—Departure from
Patras—Navarino—Hydra—Athens—Syra.

Patras, April 26, 1838. In our communica-
tion of Jan. 25th, my intention was noticed of
embracing the first opportunity for a short tour
in different parts of Greece and Turkey. Ac-
cordingly, the 7th of Feb. last I embarked at this
place, on board the steamer Conte Kallowrat, of
the Lloyd Austriaco Co., for Athens and Syra,
with the intention of passing thence to Salonica,
in Macedonia, and crossing Grecian Turkey, to
return by way of Joannina, Arta, and Preveza.
The object of this tour was to ascertain the moral
condition of the people in these parts, and the
facilities for extending missionary labors amongst
them. I shall be pardoned, therefore, if my re-
marks and reflections be confined chiefly to the
objects in view, scarcely noticing perhaps many
things so interesting to the traveller in these re-
gions. Pindus, Ossa, Olympus, and Tempe,
Marathon, Thermopyle and Actium are trodden
by fellow-mortals unprepared for the judgment of
the great day, and ignorant of that blessed gos-
pel, that offers to the perishing sinner life and im-
mortality.

I left Patras about sunset. On board was a
German prince and suite, among whom I found a
mulatto lad from New York, the first American,
apart from our own family, I had seen in Greece.
He seemed to be the subject of some religious
impressions; spoke feelingly of the loss of his
religious privileges, and, particularly, of the Sab-
bath school. He received an English testament
thankfully, and did not appear to be averse to re-
ligious conversation. He gave no evidence, how-
ever, of piety. Poor boy! who cares for his soul
in these dark places of the earth? I was glad
when he told me that he had a praying mother.

My proposal to the officers of the steamer to
furnish the two cabins with scriptures in the En-
glish, Greek, Italian and German languages, was
kindly received.

Feb. 8, we passed Navarino. The town is
small. It has, however, one of the finest of har-
bors. Surrounded on three sides by either moun-
tains or high land, and protected at its narrow en-
trance by the islet Spargia, it is secure from
every wind that blows. It is ample for eight hun-
dred or a thousand ships, with good anchorage,
and sufficient water for the largest men-of-war.—
Our passengers were enthusiastic in the recollec-
tion of the great naval battle fought here Oct.
20, 1827. But the Christian is affected differently
as he passes this spot. He thinks of the seven
thousand souls that, in the short space of three
hours, were sent, unprepared, to the bar of God.
Nor does he contemplate with less pleasure that
thirst that slakes itself on human blood. 'Tis plea-
sant, however, to think, the time cometh when
the nations shall learn war no more.

On the morning of the 9th, we passed the
island Hydra. The captain, to allow us a near
view of the town, passed within a few yards of
the shore. The island, as far as we could see,
appeared a barren and almost naked mass of rock.
The town, however, presented marks of neatness,
and beauty, not ordinarily seen in Greece. Its
white houses, rising in the form of an amphi-
theatre, in three directions from its small harbor,
must contribute not less to convenience, than the
gratification of taste. The entire population are
allowed a fine view of the sea, and the fullest
enjoyment of the sea-breeze. The population of
the town I could not learn with any degree of
exactitude. It has been variously stated, from
twelve to thirty thousand souls. The Encyclo-
pædia Americana places it at this last number.
This statement, at the time it was made, was
doubtless correct. Hydra, during the revolution,
was almost the only place of refuge in Greece.—
It must have contained a greater population then,
than now. Since that time, also, Syra has be-
come a place of commercial note, diminishing the
importance of Hydra, and of course lessening the
number of its inhabitants. According to the best
of my calculations, I should estimate its present
population at about three thousand families.—
There is no missionary at Hydra.

The short stay of the steamer at Peireus al-
lowed me but three or four hours' interview with
our missionary friends at Athens. At the Rev. Mr.
Hill's, of the American Episcopal Missionary So-
ciety, I had the pleasure of an introduction to the
American Consul General for Greece, Mr. Perdi-
caris, and his lady. Mr. P. very kindly gave me
letters to his friends at Berocca in Macedonia. I
regretted that an interview with our friends at
Athens, so profitable to the general objects of my
tour, and to me so pleasing, could not have been
a little prolonged. But the prospect of a delay of
some days, by neglecting the opportunity I
then had for Syra, made it my duty to haste, and
at eight in the evening I stepped into a carriage
for Peireus, where I arrived in season to re-em-
board.

Early on the morning of the 10th we were at
Syra. Hoped to have found an opportunity for
Salonica in a few days, but, from contrary winds

and other causes, were detained more than two
weeks. This delay was unavoidable. I endeavor-
ed, therefore, to cast myself upon the promises of
our heavenly Father, and to regard it as one
among the 'all things, which work together for
good to them who love God.' Nor was the
promise, I am persuaded, in the present case un-
fulfilled. The information I there obtained, could
scarcely have been obtained at another place;
and the pleasing acquaintance I made with our
fellow-laborers, Rev. Dr. Robertson, and Mr.
Lincoln, of the American Episcopal Missionary
Society; and Rev. Mr. Hildner and Rev. Mr.
Walters, of the Church Missionary Society—to
whose attentions, with those of their excellent
ladies, I am greatly indebted, will long be cher-
ished with grateful remembrance. I should do in-
justice to my own feelings did I not particularly
acknowledge the kindnesses I received under the
truly hospitable roof of Rev. Dr. Robertson.—
His house was my home during my whole stay
at Syra.

Schools at Syra.

There is no place in Greece, I think, more high-
ly favored in respect to schools than Syra. Be-
sides those under the direction of Government,
which are considered to be in a flourishing con-
dition there are two mission schools, which are
doing much for enlightening the rising genera-
tion. One of these is under the superintendence
of Rev. Mr. Hildner, and the other of Mrs.
Robertson. The latter is a school exclusively for
girls, and had, in the month of January, two
hundred and twelve scholars. The other, in the
same month, numbered five hundred and five
scholars. Into this both boys and girls are ad-
mitted, and the number of each is about equal.
In both schools there is a *Hellenic department,
and that of Mr. Hildner's had twenty or more
scholars, all girls, preparing to be instructresses.
The schools are provided with native teachers,
and, for Greece, well furnished with elementary
books, among which the scriptures are in daily
use. The scholars are assembled on Sabbath
morning after the Greek service, when their les-
sons from the scriptures and scriptural books.
The lessons are explained and illustrated by the
native teachers. At the close, there is an oppor-
tunity for remarks from the superintendent. The
exercise in Mrs. R.'s school, affords Dr. Robert-
son an occasion weekly for presenting to the
minds of the children direct religious instruction.
One thing that is strikingly interesting in these
schools, is their singing. To hear two or three
hundred Greek children unite in singing God's
praise in their own language, made me, for a
moment, forget that I was in Greece. Many a
fervent prayer is put up for these children. God
grant that the rich privileges which they enjoy
may be sanctified to the salvation of their precious
souls.

Voyage to Salonica.

On the last day of Feb. I embarked on board
a Greek brig, for Salonica. It was three or four,
P. M. when we sailed. Entered the strait be-
tween Andros and Tenos, about sunset, and the
wind soon after falling away, the next morning
found ourselves off at the east of Eubœa, about
opposite the town of Egypso. This town I un-
derstand to be in a flourishing condition at the
present time. Having but little wind, we passed
under the east side of the island Scyros, in order
to catch the breeze more favorably.

The town, which bears the same name, is
situated at the east side, and towards the northern
extremity of the island. At its appearance, one
is immediately reminded that he is in a country
where, in the relations of society, strength is con-
sidered important. It is built on an isolated sugar-
loaf hill, the ascent of which, I should judge
from its appearance at a little distance, must be
difficult. The town extends from the summit of
the hill, half way, perhaps, to its base. At a
single position looking toward the sea, the prox-
imity of buildings is interrupted by a bold precip-
ice, the extremities of which are joined by the
decaying wall of the town. A considerable por-
tion of the town is on the outside of this wall.—
In the time of the revolution, Scyros was in-
habited almost entirely by Turks. Hence it was
not destroyed. Its population now is Greek, and
amounts, perhaps, to four or five thousand souls.

At this place I first caught sight of Mount
Athos. It must be at least eighty miles distant.
Nothing but its bold snowy peak in sight. It is
five thousand nine hundred feet above the level
of the sea. Some of the Greeks on board mani-
fested strong reverence at its first appearance.—
The modern name of this mountain is *agion
oreas* [the holy mountain,] doubtless from the
fact that it is the great place of resort for Greek
monks and hermits. It contains twenty-four
monasteries, eighteen of which are very large.—
The number of monks at the present time, I was
assured to be not less than seven thousand. This
estimate I regarded at the time as being exag-
gerated; but well authenticated reports, afterwards
obtained, convinced me that it was not too high.

In the evening, just as we entered the strait
between the islands Dromi, and Scopelo, we were
met with a sudden and violent shower. From the
darkness of the night, it was nearly upon us be-
fore it was observed. For a few moments, we
had well nigh found our graves in the bosom of
the deep. The wind howled, and the sea roared
and lashed the rocks, a short distance from us,
most furiously. But that God, at whose control
are both winds and waves, caused the blast, in
about ten minutes, to pass by, without a hair of
our heads being injured.

March 2d, we passed up the Gulf of Salonica,
and about midnight, after a short passage of fifty-
seven hours, dropped our anchor before the walls
of the capital of Macedonia. The following
morning I was welcomed to the house of the U.
States Consul at Salonica, Wm. B. Llewellyn,
Esq., where, with the characteristic frankness
and hospitality of that gentleman and his amiable
lady, I received the kindest attentions till my de-
parture for studying ancient Greek.

parture from the city. They, with their interest-
ing group of children, who became greatly en-
deared to me, and for whom I would particularly
bespeak the prayers of the people of God, will
long live in my remembrance.

In presenting an outline of some of the facts
with which I have become acquainted, it will be
convenient in the first place, to speak of those
things which affect the condition of the people
in general.

Monks of Mount Athos, and the Klefts.*

After the few facts I had gained respecting
Mount Athos, I was desirous of learning some-
thing more particular, respecting this 'holy moun-
tain,' conceiving, from the number of ecclesiast-
ics which it is capable of affording, that it must,
of necessity, exert a powerful influence on the
moral condition of the Greek people, especially
in Turkey. Fanaticism, I know, not unfrequen-
tly exerts an imperious influence over the minds
of men, developing principles, and moving to ac-
tions, alike inconsistent with religion, and uncon-
genial to the social relations of mankind. But I
was too incredulous to believe that the austerities
of monasticism were the only forces in operation,
to draw seven thousands of these deluded beings
to the monasteries of Mount Athos.

As early as the year 1678, I learn from a Brit-
ish Consul at Smyrna, Paul Recaut, Esq., in
his work, entitled 'The Present State of the
Greek and Armenian Churches,' that these mon-
asteries were vastly rich. He speaks of their
'pictures set in gold and precious stones,' their
historical representations 'in embroideries of gold
and pearl,' 'their chests of costly robes,' 'their
basins, ewers, dishes, plates, candlesticks, and in-
cense pots, of pure silver and gold,' 'crosses of
vast bigness, edged with plates of gold, and
studded with precious stones,' 'covers of books,
embossed with beaten gold or bound up in plain
silver,' &c. &c. &c. The same author states,
that the monasteries (then but twenty in number)
paid the sultan a tax of twelve thousand dollars
annually. This was their condition one hundred
and sixty years ago. At the present time, their
wealth is almost beyond computation. Besides
their possessions of Mount Athos, their lands from
the Bosphorus to Austria are immense; and the
exactions which have been made upon them at
particular times, by the Porte, and met without
the least delay, show that they have tens of thou-
sands at their command, with but a single day's
notice. But the question more important, is,
whence came they by this wealth? It is said,
and doubtless with truth, that 'much of it is given
by the wealthy of Russia, Turkey and Greece.'
Would that this were the whole truth. The au-
thor alluded to above, informs us that 'oppressors
and robbers were of opinion that they atoned for
their sins by sacrificing a part of their prey to
this mountain;' and that he was knowing to the
fact that a single monastery, within the space of
six months, 'registered more than two thousand
dollars in home offerings, besides those collected
by their emissaries abroad.' How much of these
'home offerings,' was blood money, he does not in-
form us. I am told it is by these emissaries that
they have possessed themselves of many of those
vast tracts of land, throughout all Turkey. A
Greek on a bed of sickness is visited by an em-
issary priest from Mount Athos, in order to
assist in arranging his affairs, temporal and spiri-
tual, for another world. The dying man is made
to understand that his sins can be pardoned on
condition of his bestowing such and such lands,
or other property, to the monasteries of the Holy
Mountain. The will is written, and the clause
appended, 'fifty thousand devils haunt that man's
soul, who presumes to call in question the pro-
visions made in this instrument.' The document
is signed and sealed. The poor man receives from
the priest absolution from the sins of his life, and
dies. His property, thus claimed by spiritual ex-
torption, passes at once into the possession of the
monasteries; and so strong is the grasp of super-
stition upon the people, that the curse ap-
pended to the will, provides perfectly for the
peaceable possession of the plunder. Such are
some of the ministrations of these emissaries.

We have already alluded to some facts showing
the direct influence of mount Athos, one hundred
and sixty years ago, upon the robberies and
piracies which from time immemorial, have been
so rife in those parts of the Levant. The follow-
ing notes from a friend, whose calling, for the last
fifteen or twenty years, has made him perfectly
acquainted with the condition of the mountain,
will show to what a stature in crime and wicked-
ness the monster has grown in these last days.
The extract says, 'In reply to your inquiries
concerning the present state of the convents of
Mount Athos, I regret to say, that as far as my
researches have been carried, I have nothing
favorable to report. On the contrary, I may say
every thing that is horrible; and when I say
horrible, were all known you would exclaim,
'Can it be possible?'

'The piracy which has been so rife in these
seas since the breaking out of the Greek revolu-
tion, has, in my opinion, been more aided by the
priesthood of the Greek church, than by any
thing else—that is, any thing beyond those polit-
ical events which caused the availing of, and per-
haps aiding also, the existence of piracy to fur-
ther the project of the separation of Greece from
Turkey.

'You are, perhaps, not aware that even to this
day the Greek pirates hold sacred a share of the
plunder for their patron saints, which is given to
the first Greek church met with after landing, or
preserved for the church of their own village, and
given when winter forces them to abandon for a
time their nefarious practices. Is not, then, the
very acceptance of this blood-money by the priest-
hood of the Greek Church an encouragement to

* Kleftes, a robber.
† Selling a pardon is forbidden by the Greeks
ecclesiastical law. But the thing is practised exten-
sively; not unfrequently, however, without pretence
of evading the prohibition.

piracy? The class of Greeks engaged in piracy,
are so ignorant that they really believe they are
pardoned in heaven, when they give a share of
their plunder to their patron saint, by whom, for
such devotion to him or her, their cause is pleaded
at the throne of grace. The church called
Panayeah,† at Tinos, is the best proof of what I
state. The Greeks of that island were jealous,
that the Catholics should have a well-built church
in the town, while they had none. Some cunning
priest, when the pirates commenced [afresh,]
thought it a good time to find a saint. Some few
old women had dreams of saints having called
upon them in their sleep, and telling them to go
and dig. They dug, and dug, but no saint. In
the mean time a priest had an old wood-painted
picture buried. It was found. Miracles were
wrought. The lame walked, the blind saw, and
the sick were healed. So said the priests. It was
then resolved to build a church. But the funds
were low. One hundred and twenty dollars was
all that could be collected. But there being a
nest of pirates at Andros, and some at Tinos also,
priests were sent to urge them to make the newly
found saint their patron. The miracles performed
were sufficient. The saint became the patron of
the pirates, and, as you may suppose, the church
was soon built, and was soon also, and still con-
tinues to be, the richest church in Greece.

'The Klefts have the same regulations, and
even some of them are so devout, that they have
priests attached to their bands; and these priests,
after having read prayers, &c., are as expert as
any of the rest of the band at cutting off heads,
ears, and noses. These Kleftee-priests are for
the most part from Mount Athos, and in considera-
tion of the alms collected in their charitable
peregrinations, the caves and cellars under the
convents of Mount Athos are opened for the se-
cretion of these worthy ministers and their com-
panions, when hard pressed by gunboats, or other
armed force.

* The plea, sometimes made by priests, that they
are ignorant of the money being taken by violence
and blood, cannot be admitted, because it is not true.
For it is notorious that the bearers of these "offer-
ings" receive at the hands of the priests absolution
from these very sins, confessing the same. The priest
is adjured, by all that is fearful, by the church itself,
to keep inviolate a confession.
† Because dedicated to e Panagia Pardenos, the All
Holy Virgin.

To be continued.

From the Baltimore Monument.

THE DYING CHRISTIAN.

"Tell me, my soul—can this be death?"

Silent and sad we stood around the couch of
the expiring man of God. Every lip was closed,
every tongue was hushed in stillness; and nought
was heard, save the repressed groans of the dis-
tressed relatives, or the soft step of the attentive
nurse. What a touching scene! What a solemn
place!

Anxious to know the mental state of the de-
parting saint, I broke the silence that pervaded
the room, by asking him if he feared to die? With
a countenance somewhat expressive of
astonishment, he looked towards me, and, with an
unexpected emphasis, repeated my question.
What, afraid to die! said the sufferer. Afraid
to leave a world of trouble and pain! Afraid to
go to my rest in heaven! not at all. Does the
soldier who has passed an arduous campaign in
the service of his country dread the hour that re-
leases him from service and restores him to the
rich delights of his long desired peace? Does
the mariner dread the hour which brings his tem-
pest-torn ship into the wished-for harbor? Does
the laborer, who has been engaged in an arduous
undertaking, dread the period when he completes
his work! And can the pious man regret when
the time of his probation is ended—when his
course is finished and the prize is won? Far
from him is such a feeling. Undreaded by him
is his exit from earth to heaven. For this he sheds
not a tear of regret, for this not a sigh of sorrow
escapes from his lips.

Astonished at the answer of the dying saint, I
knew not what to say; for I had always thought
of the closing scene with terror. My fancy had
clothed it with the most frightful images.

Continuing my conversation, I asked him what
enabled him to meet the tyrant with so much
composure and cheerfulness? In reply, he said,
that his life had been a continued preparation for
death, that the light of glory dispelled the dark-
ness of the tomb; that the promised presence of
Jesus was with him, and consequently he found
no evil.

Perceiving his feebleness, I said no more. What
a delightful state of mind! thought I, as I looked
upon him. What thanks do we owe to him who
has extracted the sting of the monster!—What
a blessed system is that which enables man to
leave the world without a trouble or a tear! How
worthy of universal reception is that holy reli-
gion that can divest death of its terrors and can
cause it to wear an aspect of cheerfulness!

As these thoughts were passing through my
mind, my attention had been diverted from the
sufferer. I looked again upon him. He was in
the agonies of death. But still he was serene.
The calm of heaven was on his brow. The joys
of salvation were in his heart. His countenance
still retained the sweet expression which it had
worn; his full dark eye beamed still with joy—
and all his features bore the impress of heaven.
And as I gazed, the spirit foretook its long inha-
bited tenement, and his body became cold in death
—the effigy of what it once was.

And is this death? Can it be possible that
this sweet repose is dying? Then it was that I
learned the meaning of the expression 'to die is
gain.' If this be death, who would fear to die?
Who would wish to remain on earth, when they
may have so easy a passage to eternity? No
wonder that a corrupt Balaam said 'Let me die
the death of the righteous!' No wonder that
every individual, whatever may be his character,
desires to leave the show of time and the Chris-
tian leaves it.

From the Louisville Literary Register.

DAILY READING OF THE BIBLE.

Some read the Bible daily, and cultivate there-
by a taste which they enjoy—they look for it as
for their daily food—it is refreshing to them as
their daily drink—and they are wiser and happier.
Others read it only on the Sabbath, and enjoy it
less; still it is pleasant to them—a few read it
not for instruction, nor for improvement, nor to
learn the will of the Lord, nor to find the ways
of godliness—but as a sort of a charm, which
shall operate in some unknown way to their
benefit, as the Mahomedan goes the weary pil-
grimage to Mecca; to them it is one of their regu-
lar toils, most pleasant when it is done. Now
we would not discourage them from their ap-
parently fruitless labors, but exhort them to per-
severe—study will open their eyes, and reveal to
them the beauties and excellencies of the word of
life. We find the following in an exchange paper,
and give it gladly to our readers:

'Let no day go without reading some portion
of the Scriptures; and it is no matter whether
you read it before you pray in the morning or just
after; your inclination and experience will direct
you; but be sure it be done. You will find it
very profitable to begin the day with such a con-
verse with God. Prov. xxii. 23: 'When thou
walkest it shall talk with thee. See John v. 39,
the command of Christ; and Joshua i. 8, the
command of God with a promise.—Mason.

'A Bible was lent to a blacksmith, who was
known to be a bad husband and father, and ad-
dicted to drinking and other vices. It was recom-
mended to him as an interesting volume, and he
was advised to read it attentively during the long
winter evenings. At first he treated it with con-
tempt, but having spent an evening in reading it,
'It is not,' said he, 'after all, so bad a book as
some say. A man may learn from it how God
created the world.' For several evenings he
continued to read, and was so much interested in
the contents of the book that he absolutely forgot
to resort to his favorite haunts. At this time his
wife says of him, 'I often observe that he is silent,
and lost in thought; he is now diligent at his
work, speaks more mildly and kindly than former-
ly, and does not get drunk.'

ONE HUNDRED YEARS HENCE.

Let the truth of the Bible go before this land,
and we shall be a holy people. Put out the lights
of the Bible, and we shall roll back to heathen-
ism, and the funeral pile will be erected on the
ruins of our institutions.

The territory covered by this nation is supposed
to be sufficient to contain and furnish the means
of support for 2,000,000,000 of people. We now
have 14,500,000. In fifty years we shall have
50,000,000. In fifty years more, 232,000,000.
Of the fourteen millions who now inhabit our
land, one half are adults. Of these, about one
million are pious, and five millions are not pious,
but restrained, controlled by the Bible. Fifty
years hence, we shall have at the same rate,
twenty millions of adult population who make no
profession of religion. These will leave twenty-
eight millions of children. Then we shall have four
millions belonging to the church with six millions
of children. Where now we have one theatre,
then we must have four; where now we have
one jail, then we shall have four; if now we
have one paper devoted to the dissemination of
blasphemy and impiety, then we shall have four;
if we have one duel in Congress now, then we
shall have four duels. In fifty years more, we
must have sixteen blasphemous newspapers, and
sixteen duels, where we have one now; and
seventy years after, we must multiply all this by
eighty.

I have made this calculation on the supposition
that population doubles every thirty years. But
suppose the increase is but half that rate; at
the end of one hundred and seventy years we shall
have a population of 500,000,000. Then what
standing armies, what jails, what gibbets will be
necessary to keep such a population under re-
straint! Then crime and wrong, bloodshed and
passion, and fury will spread over our land; and
from the mountains of the north to the gulf of
the south will rise up one universal wail from its
wretched inhabitants. Then will they flee to the
strong arm of despotism. O! to say nothing
about eternity, if we look only to this world, and
see what we are coming to, where is the heart
that does not feel that one great and mighty ef-
fort of Christian influence must be put forth upon
the rising generation of the land, as the only
means of saving this nation?—Rev. Mr. Todd.

I, AND I, AND I, AND I.—Ministers are not
very notorious for their egotism, but we find oc-
casional one, to whom the epithet vain, may
properly apply.

'Great men are not always wise.' Ministers
are not always so. It is supremely disgusting to
hear a man, and especially a Minister, talk for
hours, in company, about himself. I gained such
and such distinctions in College—in the Semina-
ry. I have had such and such honorable offices.
I have had such and such calls from New-York
or Boston; to occupy some station of important
trust. Such egotists ought to know that even
'silly women' are sometimes disgusted with their
vanity, when they are compelled, for politeness'
sake to feign an interest in the declamations of
self-praise.

When a man is settled over a large society, and
has an affectionate people, lavish in their testi-
monials of affection, of interest in his preaching,
conversation, &c., he has great occasion for watch-
fulness. 'Let another praise thee, and not thine
own mouth; a stranger, and not thine own lips.'
Vanity, pride, self-conceit, and the whole train of
such loathsome passions tempt the violation of
this wise precept. And herein good people are
not always wise. They should remember there is
much truth in the old adage, 'Praise to the face
is an open disgrace.' The best of people are suf-
ficiently prone to think of the little pronoun, with-
out being reminded of its importance. Suppose
every Minister write a sermon on Spiritual Pride,
and illustrate its evils by the experience of I!

may be expected to realize the importance of laboring to make favorable impressions on the consciences and hearts of their pupils. The views he may be expected to present of the worth of the soul, of its noble capacities and powers, of its present guilty, polluted, degraded state, of the glorious provision made in the work of redemption for its restoration to holiness and the favor of God, and of the eternal happiness or misery which it is destined to experience beyond the grave,—can hardly fail, with a divine blessing, to impress his pupils with a deep sense of the responsibilities resting upon them, and the vast importance of making the most tender and solemn appeals to the consciences and hearts of the youth and children who may be placed under their care.

But some one may say—"We admit all this to be true. The establishment of a Seminary for the instruction of Sabbath School teachers is desirable and important. But how is it to be accomplished? Who shall provide the necessary funds? Large sums must be needed to carry such a design into successful execution; and how are they to be raised?"

To such queries as these the Committee beg leave to reply, that a comparatively small sum will be sufficient to make a good beginning; they will, indeed, admit that to establish and endow a Seminary sufficient for training up the Sabbath School teachers needed by the Baptist denomination throughout New England, or even throughout our own State, would require a considerable sum—a sum, however, which might be easily raised by our churches, could they generally be brought to combine their energies for the purpose, and to exercise that spirit of liberality which a deep concern for the honor of Christ, and the salvation of men, must immediately inspire. But your Committee do not at present contemplate the establishment of a Seminary on so large a scale.

Their views are limited to the Ashford Association. And they are decidedly of opinion that great good might be done to the Sabbath School within the limits of that body, by the expenditure of a sum comparatively small. Let an individual well qualified to take charge of a Sabbath School Seminary be first selected. Let it be understood that the Seminary is to be in actual operation not more than six months in a year. Let the teacher be a man, if such can be found, who, being in easy circumstances, can afford, and is willing, to perform the duties and subject himself to the responsibilities of a teacher without compensation.

Let a small building, or a portion of a building, be annually hired for the use of the school, and let a small sum, say 100 dollars, be expended in the purchase of a library, consisting of such books as the teacher of the Seminary and his pupils will need to consult in attending to their daily exercises; and let the sums necessary for these purposes be raised by our churches in such manner as may be thought most convenient. Let none be admitted into the Seminary, except those who reside within the limits of our own Association; or, if others be admitted, let tuition fees be exacted of them; and let all the pupils be required to provide themselves with board, and with such books as it will be necessary for them to own.

Such is a brief outline of the plan which the committee beg leave to present to the members of the Convention—a plan which they are sure has two recommendations, viz. its great simplicity, and the smallness of the pecuniary sacrifices on the part of the churches, which its execution will require. In regard to the latter, your committee would remark, that if the 16 churches belonging to our Association, will raise on an average 10 dollars the first year, and half that sum in each succeeding year, the object will be accomplished.

Your committee close by remarking, that should their suggestions meet your approbation, it may be expedient to appoint a special committee to procure the necessary funds, select the teacher, and put the contemplated seminary into operation as soon as practicable.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. CHAPLIN, Chairman.

We find that we have not room for the reports of the other committees entire. The report of the committee on Teachers' Meetings closed by recommending the following resolution.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the Teachers' Meeting is of such vital moment to the welfare of our Sabbath Schools—that we recommend to every school within our limits, to use their best endeavors to establish and permanently sustain an interesting and ably conducted Teachers' Meeting.

The committee on visiting schools and families, reported as follows:

Among the numerous duties connected with our Sabbath Schools, that of visiting schools and families, should not be considered as of small moment.

Whatever tends to excite interest and improve, should be considered of great importance to a cause fraught with such immense interests as that of the Sabbath School. And we can hardly suppose a case where a committee whose hearts are in their work, going through one of our schools visiting each class, manifesting that deep interest in their welfare which the occasion will call forth, kindly encouraging and counselling both scholars and teachers, but we shall see that school coming up with growing interest.

If we were to see the place where the superintendent and teachers, together with such a committee, were diligently engaged in going from house to house, through all the families connected with the congregation, striving up the people to the subject of Sabbath Schools, and laboring to bring them, as much as may be, to fill their places in the school, we might fondly hope, and confidently expect, to see that school full and interesting. In view of this subject, I will offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we recommend the churches and societies composing this Convention, that they have in each, a committee whose business it shall be to visit each class in their school or schools, once in 3 months, and co-operate with the superintendent and teachers, by special effort for the encouragement and improvement of the school, or schools.

Resolved, That we also recommend that they have a regular committee, whose duty it shall be, together with the superintendent and teachers, to visit every family belonging to their congregation, at least once in six months, for the special purpose of exciting and increasing an interest in each family on the subject of Sabbath Schools.

B. HICKS, Chairman.

The committee on Adult Classes, reported strongly in favor of more strenuous efforts in forming and sustaining such classes, than have heretofore characterized our churches.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.—We learn from the Baptist Banner, that Brother R. Giddings, pastor of the Baptist church at Shelbyville, Ky., has been elected President of Georgetown College, and that he has accepted the appointment. Brother Giddings is said to be a man every way qualified for the responsible station to which he has been called, and we are very happy to learn that the prospects of this institution are highly encouraging. The Banner says, "We want it to be distinctly understood that the Georgetown College is going ahead. We speak what we know. There is no mistake." It is all-important to our denomination at the West, that this college should be well sustained, and we believe there is enterprise and zeal enough among our brethren to do it.

ANOTHER LABORER GONE.—By an obituary notice in the Christian Watchman, we learn that the Rev. Seneca Stanley, a Baptist minister, died at Corvallis, Me., on the 17th ult. aged 52. He was a native of Attleborough, Mass., and has been for eighteen years past, a faithful and successful laborer in the gospel vineyard. Thus God is taking his servants, one after another, home to their rest. Let the prayers of Zion ascend to the Lord of the harvest, that he will fill their places with men as faithful and devoted.

THANKSGIVING.—The same day, (the 29th inst.) is appointed for the annual Thanksgiving in every State in New England, except Vermont. Let it be observed as day of thanksgiving indeed; and let us present the interesting spectacle of a people uniting in a general outpouring of sincere and heartfelt gratitude to the God of all mercies, for his abundant and distinguishing goodness. We have reason enough to be thankful; and O may our thanksgivings be offered in sincerity and deep humility for our many shortcomings in view of so much mercy.

The Governors of New York and Michigan have appointed the same day. Governor Jenison, of Vermont, has appointed Thursday, the 6th day of December as a day of Thanksgiving in that State.

RIGHT.—Under the new constitution of Pennsylvania, adopted by the people at the late election in that State, all duellists are excluded from holding any office of honor or profit. This is a noble example, which we should exceedingly rejoice to see followed by every State in the Union, and especially by our national government.

"Justitia" will appear next week. We shall be happy to hear from her often.

OBITUARY.

Died Oct. 9th, at Athol, Mass., Mrs. Wealthy, wife of Mr. Stillman Stockwell, and daughter of Deacon Dan Spencer, late of Westfield, aged 38. The deceased was endowed by nature with a kind heart, and a sweet and amiable temper, which rendered her peculiarly conciliating and affectionate, and greatly endeared her to a large circle of acquaintances and friends. But that which particularly distinguished her was the depth and consistency of her piety.

Deprived of her earthly father at the age of fifteen, she still lived on a number of years without seeking one in Heaven; and though she often felt herself an orphan, and lonely and comfortless, she strove, though unsuccessfully, to content herself, and fill the vacancy in her soul with the glittering and fascinating trifles of the world. But by the Spirit's influence, she was at length led to seek comfort and safety in God.

Her convictions, which it is believed resulted during the winter of 1825-6, in true conversion to God, were deep and pungent. When first encouraged by a friend to hope, she sunk back, as with an insupportable dread of self-deception; but her mind gradually settled into a state of peace, which it never wholly lost.

Her religion was of an understanding and intelligent character. Previously to obtaining comfort, she had seen her sinfulness; that her heart was opposed to God, and unless He produced a change, would always remain so. Thus taught by experience, her own depravity and dependence, she is believed never to have doubted these great truths.

It was persevering. From the day she first ventured to hope in God, till that of her death, she "held on her way."—It would be too much to say that she was always equally happy or equally zealous, but she never fell into those sins which disgrace the character and render doubtful the piety of so many professors, nor relapsed into that state of indifference which is, alas! too common with those we hope are Christians.

It was deep and controlling. Religion with her was all. It was not a garment that might be put on or off at pleasure; it was not like other good things, which might be used or laid aside, as suited the convenience of the occasion; but it was the ruling principle, which entered into, and governed all her calculations and arrangements in life. It is doubted whether any who had an opportunity of observing her, ever disbelieved the reality or sincerity of her piety.

It was uniform and consistent. It extended to the whole will of God, so far as she understood what it was: she never said, I will do, and that I will not; but however self-denying or crossing any duty might appear, she dared not neglect it.

Nor was she the Christian to day, and something else to-morrow, but in every place she exemplified in an uncommon degree and in an appropriate manner, the duties and spirit of her profession. She was not remarkable for some graces, and destitute of others, but exhibited them all in lovely proportions. She was afraid of little sins.

It was active. She could not, especially during the latter and principal part of her Christian pilgrimage, be content without being constantly engaged in attempting to do something to promote the glory of God, or the welfare of mankind: the warmth and vigor of her zeal were constantly impelling her to improve every opportunity and every situation to do good; and she was careful to avoid any place where she could not be thus employed. She loved the house of God. The social and prayer meeting, too, were to her a delightful resort, and in no instance was she known to be absent, when other duties or ill health did not forbid her attendance.

It was benevolent. She emphatically "wept with them that wept." In the scene of affliction she was at home; and she knew better than most how to feel the sorrows and console the hearts of the distressed.

To do good, and to communicate, she did not forget; the blessing of the needy and neglected have often come upon her. An instance that may be named is believed to be a fair sample of her liberality.

An agent for a benevolent object having visited the house where she resided, she inquired how much she ought to give? He looked at her with a smile, as if to say "you may not be willing to abide by my judgment," when she immediately added "she did not care how much, she had as lief it were one sum as another, she only wanted to know what was right."

Her confidence in God was proportionate to the uniformity of her obedience—strong and steady, especially during her last years. She had no fears of death; no doubts of her acceptance with God.

The writer is aware that many persons are canonized by their death, and that notices of their virtues are published, which to the reader appear to be overdrawn and exaggerated, but he believes that character like that of the deceased are the property of the church, and that it would be wrong not to have them known.

Westfield, Nov. 9th, 1838.

NEW MEETING-HOUSE.—The Lebanon (Ohio) Star of the 26th ult. says—

"Three new churches have been erected or completed during the past year in Lebanon, at an expense of about 14,000 dollars. Each of them has a basement story designed for schools. The Cumberland Presbyterian House is 50 feet in length by 35 in width—the Methodist 60 by 45—and the Baptist 65 by 50, with a gallery."

At Springfield, Ala., about fifty-three lately put Christ in baptism.

DESERVED.—The City Council, at its meeting last week, unanimously appropriated to Mr. Constable Ripley the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, for his determined efforts, at the risk of his own life, in arresting the desperate villain Bennett a few weeks since. We are happy to learn that Mr. Ripley has nearly recovered from his severe wounds.

We have received the following from a correspondent in Fairfield county, and publish it as received, presuming it to be correct.

CAUTION.

Professing Christians of all denominations, are hereby cautioned not to employ a man by the name of Caleb Eaton, who is, or has been, travelling through Fairfield county, as a professed teacher of our holy religion, having credentials of recent date from Rev. Baron Stow, of Boston, and also from a number of physicians and surgeons of Boston, as a member of the Medical Faculty there; all which are downright forgeries. Said Eaton is very fluent in the delivery of his sermons, but not glib in prayer—is about 5 feet high, dark complexion, and wears a false head of hair. He has been advertised in the public papers of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Maine, in years past, as an impostor, a discharged convict of Massachusetts State Prison. It is devoutly hoped he will yet be brought to justice.

SEVERE STORM.—A severe rain storm was experienced in this vicinity last Thursday, which did considerable damage to the roads and bridges in this quarter, and produced a great rise of water in our river; it is now gradually falling, however. We learn that the mail stage which left here for New-Haven on Thursday night, in passing the road near the bridge at Berlin, was so deep in water that the driver was compelled to cut the harness and let his horses swim to land. Mr. Stearns, the only passenger in the stage, reached land in safety. The mail got well soaked.

CANADA UP AGAIN.—It appears that another outbreak has occurred in Canada, and the country is again rife with wars and rumors of wars. The Burlington Free Press of Nov. 6th, states that a general rising of the French population on the St. Lawrence had taken place, and that they had attacked Napierville, and made prisoners of the soldiers stationed there. All along the frontier, the inhabitants are in a state of excitement, and we are constantly receiving reports and rumors of fighting, upon which it is difficult to say how much reliance ought to be placed.—The following is the latest intelligence:

WHITEHALL, Nov. 10. The insurgents of Odietown and L'Ecole, to the number of 3 or 400, and 200 loyalists of the same district, had a skirmish near the main road, within six miles of Napierville. A fire of small arms for upwards of two hours took place, when the powder became wet, and the firing ceased. The loyalists sustained the greatest injury.

There were killed and wounded on both sides, about three hundred.

400 regulars had left St. John's for the disaffected district—they had been landed at Isle-aux-Bois.

LAKE ERIE.—GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY.—On Monday night of last week, there was a severe gale on Lake Erie. As far as is known it sent twelve schooners, one steam boat, and one brig, upon the Ohio shore between Dunkirk and Grand River.

N. Y. Express.

BETTING.—A Mrs. Moore, of Hanover, Pa., in an advertisement, warns all persons who hold money stolen by her husband (who has since died) upon the late election, to return it to her to defray the expenses attending his illness and burial.

One or two articles this week have taken up so much more room than we calculated for, that our news department is mostly crowded out.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Tuesday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Sprague, Mr. Chas. P. Welles, to Miss Jane Strong, daughter of Mr. William Strong, all of this city.

In this city on the 7th inst., by Rev. Asher Moore, Mr. Ammi L. Church, to Miss Rebecca C. Hamilton, both of Hartford.

At Mansfield, by Rev. H. Bromley, Mr. Samuel Harris, to Miss Martha Burnham, all of Mansfield.

DIED.

In this city on the 10th inst., Rev. Dr. Charles Remington, in the 50th year of his age.

In this city on the 8th inst. Mr. Jason Bunce, aged 47.

At Coventry, on the 5th inst., Mr. George Bissell, aged 75.

At Middletown, on the 3d inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Townsend, aged 58. Mrs. Rebecca Sumner, wife of Mr. William Sumner, aged 77.

At Bristol, on the 1st inst., Polly E., daughter of Samuel Allen, aged 5 years.

At Somers, Oct. 31, Mrs. Rebecca Russell, aged 58.

At Buffalo, Oct. 31, Mrs. Eliza Dibble aged 35, formerly of this city. She was on her way from Michigan home, partly for the benefit of her health, and reached Buffalo, where she died.

At Ashford, Sept. 11th, Mrs. Polly Snell, widow of the late Deacon Wm. Snell. She was an affectionate mother, a loving companion, one who could peculiarly sympathize with the afflicted, and deeply felt for the cause of truth. She was a consistent member of the Baptist Church in that place for many years. Three of her children died before her; five survive, which with other relatives and acquaintance, mourn the loss of her society, but not the loss of her soul; believing she has made a happy change of worlds. The deceased was 72 years of age. Her funeral was attended on Thursday after her death, and a discourse was delivered by Elder D. Munger, of Stafford, from John xi. 25, 26, to an attentive audience. The services were closed by an appropriate prayer, offered by Father Underwood, Pastor of the Congregational church in that place.

At Monson, Mass., Sept. 26th, Polly Maria Chapman, about 16 years of age, daughter of the late Jason Chapman, of Ashford, Ct., and grand-daughter of widow Polly Snell. She was in the morning of life, and possessed of a sound constitution, delighted with the prospects of enjoyment in life; but in little more than two weeks after she was lively at her loom in the cotton mill, she was cut down by typhus fever, and laid in the embrace of death. Her funeral was attended in Ashford, at the same house where her grandmother just two months after, at which time Elder D. Munger preached an affecting discourse to a very solemn assembly, founded upon the scripture written in Ps. 146, second clause of the 8th verse: It is hoped a good impression was fixed at the time of these services, upon the minds of the young people, the former associates of the deceased.

At Ashford, Sept. 29th, Asa G. Snell, aged 2 years. The son of Deacon Charles and Elizabeth Snell, and grandson of the late widow Polly Snell. On Lord's day following, at 2 o'clock, P. M., an assembly of friends and neighbors met at Deacon Snell's, which had recently been made so signally the house of mourning; where prayer was offered by Elder Alfred Burdman, of Hampton; after which the congregation slowly moved to the sanctuary, and a sermon was delivered from Samuel iii. 18, "It is the Lord, let him do what seemeth him good," by Elder A. Snell; then some remarks, and a brief address to the mourners was given by Elder Elias Sharp, of Windham; Elder Burdman offered an appropriate prayer. The scene was truly solemn, and especially on account of the recent frequent inroads of death among the same circle of relatives. In two weeks and three days, people met in the same house to attend the solemnities of a funeral; such a Providence has seldom been known in this parish, if ever. May the Lord sanctify it to the good of the surviving relatives, and the inhabitants of the place.

At Springfield, Ala., about fifty-three lately put Christ in baptism.

COMMON SCHOOL CONVENTION FOR HARTFORD COUNTY.

This Convention, which is the last to be held in the State, and promises to be an interesting and efficient one, will meet in this city, in the North Baptist Church, on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. It is hoped that there will be a full attendance of the friends of the cause from all parts of the county. The clergymen of the different religious denominations, will contribute not a little to the object, both by their attendance, and the giving public notice of the Convention from their pulpits, the preceding Sabbath.

NOTICE.—The Second Baptist Church of Waterford, have appointed a protracted meeting, to commence on Tuesday, the 20th inst., and they hereby invite their brethren, Ministers, and others, to attend and worship God with them, and also request those that pray for Zion, to pray for this people.

Waterford, Nov. 6, 1838.

NOTICE.—The Ministers' and Deacons' Conference of Litchfield County and vicinity, will be held at the Baptist Meeting house in Cornwall, the Wednesday before the fourth Sabbath, it being the 21st of November. Br. Benedict the first, and Br. Atwell the second Preacher. Subject for discussion, 1 Pet. 3. 19, 20, 21.

SILAS AMBLER, Clerk.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF THE CONNECTICUT BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY, will meet at the Chapel of the North Baptist Church, Hartford, on Tuesday, the 11th of Dec. next at 2 o'clock P. M.

H. WOOSTER, Sec'y.

Deep River, Nov. 5th, 1838.

NOTICE.—The Middlesex County Temperance Society, will meet at the Congregational Church, Westbrook, on Tuesday, the 20th of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Religious services and address at 1 o'clock, P. M.

H. WOOSTER, Sec'y.

Deep River, Oct. 26, 1838.

A HIGHLY IMPORTANT CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

"Careful! titubate!—Beware of falling!"

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various forms of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidence, that his remedy has removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is the DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION!—poisoning all the sources of enjoyment, and leading in many instances to confirmed Hypochondriacism. Long has it been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. JAUNDICE, DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA, and COLIC, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. DR. EVANS has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaint, by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED, and UNPRACTICED in any art save attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans's office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principle. — A physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need, will go off rejoicing.

100 Chatham st. New York, May 18, 1838. 6mis9

CHILDREN TEETHING.—Children generally suffer much uneasiness from the cutting of their TEETH. Water is dangerous, and many symptoms attend the process of nature, they are produced invariably from the highly irritated and inflamed condition of the parts, therefore the principal indications of cure are: to avert the inflammation, and to soothe, and relax the GUMS. If that is effected, the infant is preserved from subsequent fever, inflammation, spasmodic cough, twitching of tendons, convulsions, and convulsions displaying their fatal consequences. If others, aches, or eruptions have their babies tormented with painful or protracted dentition, and this not to attract their attention, they should not be deterred from purchasing a bottle of PARIS' celebrated SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. The incomparable virtue of which in completely relieving the most distressed cases, (when applied to the infant's gums as directed,) is invaluable. The remedy has restored thousands of children when on the verge of the grave, to the arms again of their distracted parents, attacked with that awful and mortiferous malady—Convulsions. Sold only at No. 100 Chatham st.

New York, May 18, 1838. 6mis9

For sale by JAMES S. FOLGER, 201 Main-st.

A Court of Probate holden at Plymouth, within and for the district of Plymouth, on the 3d day of Nov. A. D. 1838. Present,

CALVIN BUTLER, Esq., Judge.

On motion of George W. Matthews, and Lyman Tuttle, administrators on the estate of Nathan Tuttle, late of Plymouth, within said district, deceased. This Court doth decree that six months be allowed and limited for the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims against the same to the subscriber—And directs that public notice be given of this order by advertising in a newspaper published in Hartford, and by posting a copy thereof on the public sign-post in said town of Plymouth.

Certified from Record.

CALVIN BUTLER, JUDGE.

CARD TO THE LADIES.

New Millinery & Fancy Goods.

MISS C. PETTIBONE.

Has this day received from New-York, a new supply of fashionable Fall and Winter Goods.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

RICH and elegant Satins; figured and plain Silks of various colors; Silk Velvets; figured and plain Pouds; a choice selection of the most fashionable Winter Flowers; Victoria Head Dresses; a large assortment of the newest style of Ribbons, Satin Tastes, Chemise Cord, French Collars, Blonde Scarfs, black and white Blonde Lace, Wire nett do, black Lace for trimmings, Silk Fringe, &c. &c.

A splendid assortment of Silk Hats and Hoops, fine Florence Tuscan do., colored and plain Straw do.—Also ready made Cloaks, and particular attention to Dress making and repairing Tuscan and Straw Hats.

The latest fashions for Hats, Dresses, and Cloaks.

Six good girls wanted immediately.

235 Main-st. Nov. 16.

At a Court of Probate holden at Hartford, within and for the district of Hartford, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1838.

Present, SETH TERRY, Esq. Judge.

ESTHER N. FRANCES, Administratrix on the estate of Timothy Francis, late of Wethersfield, within said district, deceased, having represented, said estate insolvent, and given notice to all concerned, to appear before this Court the present day, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners, and no one appearing, This Court doth appoint James L. Belden, George Stillman and Ashbel Robertson, Commissioners, to examine and adjust the claims of the creditors of said estate; and also doth decree, that six months be allowed them to exhibit their claims to said Commissioners, after they shall have given public notice of this order, by advertising the same in a newspaper published in Hartford, and by posting a copy thereof on the public sign-post in said town of Wethersfield, nearest the place where the deceased last dwelt.

ET The Commissioners will meet on said business, at the office of James L. Belden, in said Wethersfield, on the second Tuesdays of December and April next, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES L. BELDEN, GEORGE STILLMAN, ASHBEL ROBERTSON, Commissioners.

A true copy of Record.

NATHANIEL GOODWIN, Clerk.

Nov. 9

RIPLEY'S NOTES ON THE GOSPELS.

THE FOUR GOSPELS; WITH NOTES, chiefly explanatory; designed for Teachers in Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes, and as an aid to Family Instruction. By HENRY J. RIPLEY, Professor of Biblical Literature and Interpretation in the Newton Theological Institution—complete in two volumes.

This work should be in the hands of every student of the Bible,—especially every Sabbath School and Bible Class Teacher. It is prepared with special reference to this class of persons, and contains a mass of just the kind of information wanted. It also contains a splendid colored Map of Canaan.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

[From Rev. Robert Turnbull, Pastor of the South Baptist Church, Hartford, Conn.]

Having introduced Professor Ripley's Notes into my Bible class about six months ago, I have had a fair opportunity of becoming acquainted with the merits of the work. I can unhesitatingly say, that it is almost every thing I could wish as a class book. The value of the Notes consists chiefly in their brevity, judiciousness and simplicity. The difficult passages are satisfactorily discussed, while those of a plainer and more intelligible nature are passed over with brief notices. Professor Ripley's style is plain and chaste,—not loaded with redundances, nor bristling with epithets and antitheses. His spirit is eminently Christian, or in other words, it is modest, humble, and devout. His topics for practical reflection, which he merely indicates, are well chosen and happily expressed. I have much pleasure in recommending the work as the best of its kind, for a text-book in Bible Classes and Sabbath Schools.

Hartford, July 17, 1838.

[From Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, D. D. late Pres. Waterville College.]

The author's views of the passages on which he comments are those of a sound discrimination, and are evidently the result of much reading and reflection, and presented in a style distinguished by its neatness and perspicuity.

He seems, besides, to have hit on the proper medium between that conciseness which leaves the mind of the reader unsatisfied, and that prolixity which exhausts his patience and loads his memory with useless lumber.

This rare excellence in writings of any kind, and especially in those whose object is to illustrate the word of God.

[From R. E. Pattison, D. D., President of Waterville College.]

I know not that I have ever read so much commentary, with so few occasions to dissent from the views of the author. Taking every thing into consideration, I should sooner recommend the Notes to that class of persons for whom they were designed than any other with which I am acquainted.

R. E. PATTISON.

Waterville College, July, 1838.

From Rev. Stephen Chapin, D. D., President of Columbia College, Washington, D. C.

His explanations in the Introduction are pertinent and valuable; his notes preserve a just medium between the diffuse and the concise. One excellence of Prof. Ripley is, that he helps the reader where he needs help, and when he does not, he lets him go alone. On plain texts, his notes are not obtruded; but on the obscure, they are sound and satisfactory.

In a word, I view the work as possessed of much merit, and well adapted to promote biblical knowledge and the cause of religion, and trust, that a liberal encouragement will be extended by the Christian community.

S. CHAPIN.

College Hill, D. C., Aug. 3, 1838.

From Rev. Luther Crawford, Sec'y Am. Bapt. Home Miss. Society, N. York.

I have perused the second edition of Ripley's Notes on the Gospels with more than usual attention. I cannot but regard this as the safest and most unexceptionable work there is to

POETRY.

THE DEW-DROP AND THE STREAM.

The brakes with golden flowers were crown'd
And melody was heard around;
When near a stream, a dew-drop shed
Its lustre on a violet's head,
While, trembling to the breeze it hung,
The streamlet as it rolled along,
The beauty of the morn confessed
And thus the sparkling pearl addressed:—

"Sure, little drop, rejoice we may,
For all is beautiful and gay;
Creation wears her emerald dress,
And smiles in all her loveliness;
And with delight and pride I see
That little flower bedew'd by thee;
Thy lustre with a gem might vie,
While trembling in its purple eye."

"You may rejoice, indeed, 'tis true,"
Replied the radiant drop of dew,
"You will, no doubt, as on you move
To flocks and herds, a blessing prove;
But when the sun ascends on high,
Its beams will draw me to the sky;
And I must own my little power,
I've but refresh'd a humble flower!"

"Hold!" cried the stream, "nor thus repine,
For well 'tis known a power divine,
Subservient to his will supreme,
Has made the dew-drop and the stream,
Though small thou art, (I that allow,)
No mark of Heaven's contempt art thou;
Thou hast refresh'd a humble flower,
And done according to thy power."

All things that are both great and small,
One glorious Author formed them all;
This thought may all repinings quell,
What serves His purpose serves him well.

THE INVITED GUEST AN UNWELCOME VISITOR.

Scene—A country town.
CONRAD AND STRANGER.

Conrad. You are a stranger, and appear weary; come in, and rest yourself.

Stranger. There is much comfort about your dwelling; are you its only inhabitant?

C. No; I have a wife and children; I expect them shortly.

S. I have a commission to summon one of the inhabitants of the town to great honor and dignity.

C. Oh how happy should I be if your visit here were directed to my humble abode!

S. You would, then, part with either of your family for such a purpose.

C. I should be very neglectful of their interest if it were not so.

S. But what are their qualifications for our court?

C. My eldest son is bold, active, generous and social; the youngest is a scholar, and ambitious of distinction.

S. And the girls?

C. The eldest has prudence, judgment and sedateness; the second is literary and talented; the next is benevolent and affectionate; the fourth cheerful and gay; the youngest serious and religious.

S. But you have said nothing of your wife: do you not desire her advancement?

C. She is aged and has ill-health; nor could I spare her.

S. There are no exemptions. My prince is absolute, and whoever I call must obey the summons. What are your powers to resist death?

C. Unhappy wretch that I am! instead of a friend, I behold the great destroyer of the human race before me.

S. Which shall I take? The eldest boy or girl?

C. Oh! spare them! they are the prop and stay of their parents; their mother's feeble health and my declining years, require their active cares.

S. Pass them by: shall it be the second girl?

C. Her attainments render her of great use to the younger children; let her remain.

S. Decide, then, between the affectionate and mirthful children.

C. I cannot; both are necessary to the comfort and happiness of the rest; one is a comfort in affliction, and the other a lightener of care.

S. Your youngest son?

C. Pity a father's desire to see his opening qualities ripen into manhood; his bosom burns with hopes of eminence and renown.

S. You give me, then, your youngest child?

C. Oh, no! she is a blessing and an example; her devotional spirit shapes our worldly feeling and pursuits.

S. You are content, then, to resign your wife?

C. Rather any than her; by patience and gentleness she softened the ruggedness of my temper, and without her I should again become the harsh and intractable being I was before I saw her.

S. You are selfish in your excuses; what have you to urge against my taking you?

C. I feel that I am unfit; the thoughts of death recall to recollection the half-forgotten sins of early years; they crowd upon my memory, and cry for vengeance.

S. Let them recall thee to repentance, and for thy present comfort, know that I am not sent to thee nor thy house at present. But be assured, that I shall visit thee again; and remember that all of whom thou hast spoken, but one, and she the youngest, is prepared for heaven; be ready then against my sure return. Set thou thine house in order that at my coming they may be all prepared.

Trouble.—We are born to trouble, and we may depend upon it, while we live in this world we shall have it, though with intermissions—that is, in whatever state we are, we shall find a mixture of good and evil; and therefore the true way to contentment is to know how to receive these different vicissitudes of life—the returns of good and evil—so as neither to be exalted by the one, or overthrown by the other, but to bear ourselves toward every thing which happens with such ease and indifference of mind, as to hazard as little as may be. This is the true temperate climate fitted us by nature, and in which every wise man would wish to live.

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.—Mr. Joseph A. Whitmarsh has issued a handbill, entitled 'Mammon, the god of this world renounced,' in which he comes to the conclusion, as the love of money is the root of all evil, and the use of it involves the love of it, 'to abandon its use as a pledge, or means of traffic with his neighbors.'—The whole 'monetary system,' he thinks emanated from the father of lies; and therefore professing Christians ought to abstain from the use of it.

In accordance with these views, being involved in the 'nefarious credit system,' and having fully and freely forgiven what are, in the view of the world, debts due to himself, to a considerable amount above what he owes, he asks those who consider him as their debtor to extend to him their forgiveness, that is, not to ask him to pay his debts; and intimates that if they won't do it, they cannot expect forgiveness of God. This is an easy way to pay debts; and very convenient for those who would live on the earnings of others. But Paul thought those who would not work should not eat. However, I suppose what might be a very good rule for Paul, in the day of darkness in which he lived, would be set aside by this young man's superior light. One would suppose, to hear some people talk, that the light of all preceding ages was found converging upon the minds of some of the Reformers of our day.

Mr. Whitmarsh, in his notions of money, is far ahead of the Apostolic age. The Apostle did not scruple to put into a common stock, the money which the Christians of Jerusalem received for their lands; nor did Paul refuse to receive wages of other churches, while preaching to the heathen, nor to take charge of the contributions for the poor saints; which, by fair inference, we may suppose were paid in money. Even the little company that followed our Lord, had their purse; for, on one occasion, we hear of their going to a city of the Samaritans, to buy meat—a place where *loos* (Mr. Whitmarsh's coin,) would not pass. But I suppose the developments of that age had not fully made known the corrupting influences of money, as it has come to the mind of this Daniel.—N. Y. Evangelist.

"I'LL TRY, SIR."

"Try" was never conquered.

It is recorded of Dr. Paley, one of the brightest ornaments of the Christian church, that while in College, he was inclined to idleness and dissipation. One morning, a rich and dissipated fellow student came into his room with this singular reproof, 'Paley, I have been thinking what a fool you are. I have the means of dissipation, and can afford to be idle. You are poor and cannot afford it. I should make nothing if I were to apply myself. You are capable of rising to eminence,—and, impressed with this truth, I have been kept awake during the whole night, and have now come solemnly to admonish you.' The effect of this remarkable admonition was his immediate reformation, and the final result, that he became one of the guiding minds of his own and succeeding ages. He became an acute and powerful reasoner, and christianity found in him one of its ablest defenders. The reprobate is dead and his name has perished—but that of Paley will live.

"To the latest period of recorded time."

This reformation and these results are accomplished, under God, by a resolution deliberately formed, and which never for a moment wavered. Perhaps the eyes of some young men already inclined to dissipation may fall upon these hasty lines,—and will they not stop a moment and count the cost of idleness and vice, and calculate too a few of the advantages of industry and untiring perseverance in well doing? The example of Paley, ought never by such individuals to be forgotten.—Watchtower.

JESUS OF NABARETH WHO WENT ABOUT DOING GOOD.—"Simple and unadorned, but beautiful eulogium! How different from the insensate eloquence of the day, who, when he would extol some renowned soldier, says he marched through the country of the enemy, with victory at his side! Now what means, in the language of the panegyrist, to overrun the country of the enemy with victory at his side? Is it not to open the flood gates of blood, and to commit universal slaughter? How different was the passage of the victorious Jesus through Judea! Benevolence was the victory that accompanied his steps; affliction, sickness, mental disorder, flew at his approach. Not only the house where he sojourn'd was distinguished by his active compassion; every impression of his steps may be said to have been accompanied by the vestiges of his redemptive goodness. As the sower scattereth the seed as he moves along, the Son of God, wherever he went, diffused his divine favors. Did any one inquire, why, in that town, or in that hamlet, no lame or blind person, or any miserable object, ever appeared? The answer was ready—the compassionate Jesus had just passed through.

Bosquet.

THE CURSE OF PHARAOH.—I have omitted to mention, that the curse provoked by Pharaoh still rests upon the land of Egypt, and that rats, fleas, and all those detestable animals into which Aaron converted the sands, are still the portion of the traveller and sojourner in Egypt. I had suffered considerably during the last four days, but not willing to lose a favorable wind, had put off, resorting to the usual means of relief. To-night, however, there was no enduring it any longer; the rats ran, shrieked, and shouted, as if celebrating a jubilee on account of some great mortality among the cats, and the lesser animals came upon me as if the rod of Aaron had been lifted for my special affliction.—(Stephens' Incidents of Travel in the Holy Land, Egypt, Edom, &c.)

THE DUNSTON REWARD.—After Aaron Burr's acquittal, bankrupt alike in fortune and in fame, he became for four years a wanderer in Europe; and on his return resumed the practice of his profession in New York; but public opinion was against him. Men who once knew, now shunned him; he had received upon his descending path, an impulse, so strong, that nothing could arrest the impetus which forced him lower, and lower, until he reached a hiding place from men's scorn in the Holy Land, Egypt, Edom, &c.

No man is wise or safe, but he that is honest.

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS.

READER'S GUIDE; containing a notice of the Elementary sounds in the English Language.—Instructions for reading both prose and verse, with numerous examples for illustration, and lessons for practice. By John Hall, Principal of the Ellington School.

OLNEY'S INTRODUCTION TO GEOGRAPHY; Fourth Edition. A Practical Introduction to the study of Geography, embellished with maps from steel plates and engravings on wood. By J. Olney, A. M.

SMILEY'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY & ATLAS; a new work for the use of Schools, on the plan of Murray's Encyclopedia of Geography. Illustrated by numerous engravings, and accompanied by a new and beautiful Atlas. By Thomas T. Smiley, A. M., M. D.

MARSHALL'S WRITING BOOKS; a new and valuable system of writing, in 4 numbers.

CHEEVER'S LATIN ACCIDENCE; revised and enlarged. The above new and valuable School Books, published by the subscribers, are offered to the trade and to teachers, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, in the press, a new and greatly enlarged and improved edition of Olney's Arithmetic, for the use of Schools.

CANFIELD & ROBINS, 180 Main St.

COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY.

The Fifth Volume of the Comprehensive Commentary is now received by the subscribers, and is ready for delivery to subscribers on application.

CANFIELD & ROBINS.

October 26.

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS AND COMMITTEES.

THE subscribers offer for sale all the variety of School Books in use in this State, on the most reasonable terms. Those who wish to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves.

CANFIELD & ROBINS.

Oct. 26.

New England Sabbath School Union,

Question Book, Vol. 1st.

SECOND EDITION.

SO great has been the demand, for this valuable little work, that the first edition was taken up, before arrangements could be made for publishing the second. This has caused the delay of orders sent us. We have now received a supply of the second edition, and are prepared to fill orders with despatch, at the Union price—\$1.50 per dozen.

CANFIELD & ROBINS.

Hartford, July 20, 1838.

NEW BOOKS.

EGYPT, Arabia Petrea, and the Holy Land, by an American.

Greece, Turkey and Europe, by do.

Dick's Celestial Scenery, New Ed.

Hill and Valley, Modern Society,

Memoir of Mrs. Taylor,

McCrackin's Lectures on the book of Esther,

Young Ladies' Gift, 2d Series,

Memoir of H. Sinclair,

Our Protestant Forefathers,

Lily of the Valley,

A Leaf from the Tree of Life,

Christian Confidence, by Dr. Spring,

Advice to a Young Christian,

For sale by

CANFIELD & ROBINS.

Sept. 14.

NEW FALL GOODS.

AARON CLAPP has just received the most extensive and valuable stock of Goods he has ever had the pleasure of offering. The rapid increase of trade has induced him thus to extend his business, and the goods will be sold unusually cheap. Among the New Goods may be found Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets; a large stock of Merinos, Bombazines; a valuable stock of Silks, Mousseline de Laines, London and French dark Calico Prints, Chally Patterns, a large assortment of Shawls and Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Woolen Yarn, Flannels, Sheetings, Shirtings, Ticking, Batting, Nun Bonnets, Travelling Baskets, Shell and Horn Combs, Bead Bags, best Needles and Pins, together with almost every article usually found in a Dry Goods Store.

Sept. 14.

Cash paid for Pork in the Hog.

THE subscriber will commence purchasing Pork in the Hog about the 16th of Sept. Persons having Pork to dispose of, are invited to call and make arrangements with the subscriber, previous to bringing it to market. The highest price will be paid if it is the first quality, and if not, price accordingly; the cases or skins will be expected with the Pork, for making Sausages. Also, will purchase Sage.

New Lard, Fresh Pork, and Sausages, constantly on hand, together with the greatest assortment of Goods found in a Grocery in the known world, in any one Store, at prices that cannot fail to suit cash customers, as it is a cash Store, and I wish to have it understood so, that the people may not be disappointed when they come. All are invited to come, that have money to buy.

J. M. GLAZIER,

No. 79 State street,

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READ the following interesting and astonishing Facts!!

THE following are amongst upwards of TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND CURES performed in ONE YEAR by the use of Dr. W. EVANS' Medicine.

Principal Office is at 100 Chatham street, N. Y. where the Doctor may be consulted personally, or by letter (Post Paid) from any part of the United States, &c. Persons requiring Medicine and Advice, must enclose a Bank Note, or Order.

ON LOW SPIRITS.

Low Spirits is a certain state of the mind, accompanied by indigestion, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon the slightest grounds, and the worst consequences imagined. Ancient medical writers supposed this disease to be confined to those particular regions of the abdomen, technically called Hypochondria, which are situated on the right or left side of that cavity, whence comes the name—Hypochondriasis.

SYMPTOMS.—The common corporeal symptoms are, flatulency in the stomach or bowels, acid eructations, costiveness, spasmodic pains, giddiness, dimness of sight, palpitations, and often an utter inability of fixing the attention upon any subject of importance, or engaging in any thing that demands vigor or courage. Also languidness; the mind becomes irritable, thoughtful, desponding, melancholy, and dejected, accompanied with a total derangement of the nervous system. The mental feelings, and peculiar train of ideas that haunt the imagination and overwhelm the judgment, exhibit an infinite diversity. The wisest and best of men are as open to this affliction as the weakest.

CASES.—A sedentary life of any kind, especially severe study, protracted to a late hour in the night, and rarely relieved by social intercourse, or exercise, a dissolute habit of great excess in eating and drinking, the immoderate use of mercury, violent purgatives, the suppression of some habit, or discharge, (as, the obstruction of the menses,) or long continued erapion; relaxation or debility of one or more important organs within the abdomen, is a frequent cause. The principal objects of treatment are, to remove indigestion, to strengthen the body, and to enliven the spirits, which may be promoted by Exercise, Early Hours, Regular Meals, and Pleasant Conversation. The bowels, (if costive,) being carefully regulated by the occasional use of a mild aperient. We know of nothing better calculated to induce this end, than Dr. W. EVANS' APERIENT PILLS—being mild and certain in their operation. The bowels being once cleansed, his inestimable CHAMOMILE PILLS, which are tonic, anodyne, and anti-spasmodic, are an infallible remedy, and without dispute have proved a great blessing to the numerous public. Some physicians have recommended a free use of mercury, but it should not be resorted to; as in many cases it will greatly aggravate the symptoms.

To James Dickson, 36 Cornhill, Boston,

Agent for the sale of Dr. Wm. Evans' Chamomile Pills

Lowell, Nov. 15, 1826.

Dear Sir—Knowing by experience that every reference that the afflicted receive of the beneficial results of medicine, I cheerfully offer mine to the public, in behalf of Dr. Wm. Evans' Chamomile Pills. I have been afflicted for the last ten years, with distress in the head and chest; often so bad as to deprive me of sleep for the e or four nights in succession, but have never found relief by any of my friends' prescriptions, until my wife saw the advertisements in the paper; when she persuaded me to send for some, which I did, and obtained two boxes and bottles, which resulted in almost completely restoring me to health, although I have not yet entirely finished them. Should you consider this as a benefit to yourself, or the public, you have my cheerful permission to publish it.

Yours r. respectfully,

THOMAS K. GOODHUE, Centralist.

ASTHMA, THREE YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. Robert Monroe, Schenckskill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms.—Great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, distension of the stomach, and irascibility and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocation, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despondency, and the countenance of every person interested in his welfare or happiness, till y accident he noticed in a p. b. paper some cures effected by Dr. Wm. EVANS' MEDICINE in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the PILLS, which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his motive for this declaration is that those afflicted with the same, or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit.

Sept. 14.

LIVER COMPLAINT, TEN YEARS' STANDING.

ING.—Mrs. HANNAH BROWNE, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth st. near Second st. Williamsburgh, afflicted for the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. EVANS.

Symptoms.—Ha-bitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high colored, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Brown procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to intimate.